



The Fortnightly

REVIEW

OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY

March 15, 1947

Volume 13 • Number 6

Announcing **GO-RE-GA** in a Brand New Dress

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IN MUSIC... *contrast is desirable*

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But this contrast which so enriches our musical masterpieces is the target for attack in prosthetic dentistry. Success in dental research is measured by reduced contrast in the development of denture materials to blend unobtrusively in the mouth. In this respect, LUCITONE has gone beyond hoped-for-goals.

Its soft, translucent coloring "borrows" life from the tissue it conceals. Against the natural gums it is nearly undetectable because it is indistinguishable. This "lifelike" identity is sensed by the wearer. It results in restored self-confidence.

Contributing to this feeling of confidence is the "neutral" character of LUCITONE. It is without taste and odor. It feels fresh. The mouth does not have to adapt LUCITONE through warmth or moisture. LUCITONE is at once a part of its environment.



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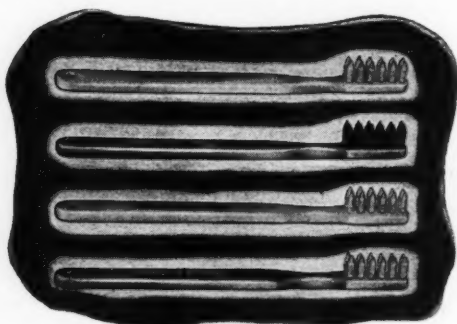
What Constitutes THE IDEAL TOOTHBRUSH

COMPARISON BETWEEN OFFICIAL CHOICE AND PY-CO-PAY



Results of a recent official A. D. A. survey on "Toothbrushes, Toothbrush Material and Design"¹ once more demonstrate how closely Py-co-pay Brushes conform to the "First Preference" of the dental profession.

An itemized comparison of the professional specifications for the various details of design with the actual measurements of the Py-co-pay Adult's Brush, clearly discloses the reason why Py-co-pay Brushes are recommended by more dentists than any other tooth brush on the market.



The new complete line of Py-co-pay Tooth Brushes (now in all drugstores for your prescription) offers a choice of natural bristles and Nylon textures to meet the individual needs of your patients:

Natural bristles hard Nylon bristles medium
Natural bristles ..extra hard* Nylon bristles hard

*Improved black bristles

1. McCauley, H. B., Journal A. D. A., 53:283, March 1946.

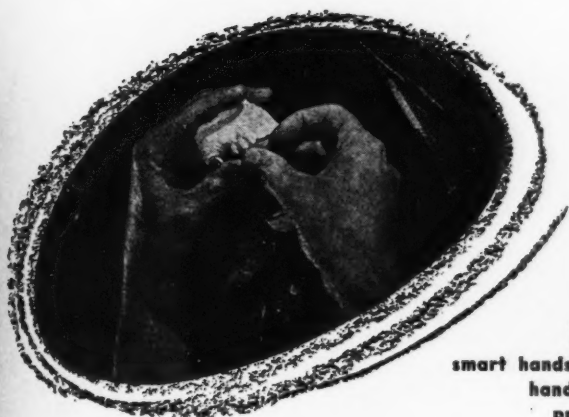
The finest natural genuine Chungking bristles are used in the new natural tooth brushes... the best Py-co-pay has ever offered.

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Items of Design	Official Preference	Actual Py-co-pay Measurements
Head Length	1 1/4 inch	1 1/4 inch
Head Width	3/8 inch	3/8 inch
Rows	2	2
Row Lengths	1 inch	1 1/8 inch
Tuft Spacing	1/8 inch	1/8 inch
Tufts per Row	6	6
Trim	equal length	equal length
Tuft Length	1/2 inch	7/16 inch
Over all Length	6 1/2 inch	6 1/2 inch
Handle Length	5 inch	5 1/4 inch
Handle Shape	Straight	Straight

Py-co-pay

TOOTH BRUSHES AND TOOTH POWDER



American hands . . .

smart hands, carefully trained hands . . .

hands content only with
precision work for you.

It's later than you think . . .
there isn't TIME enough to waste an HOUR
of it on replacements *that do not fit* . . .
... if **YOU'D** make more money.

HERE's a very pleasant statement: if you'd use American Service you'd satisfy your patients beyond their expectations, and you'd make *more* money . . . in less time.

For instance, a replacement fits your patient and *your work is done*, he is dismissed, is satisfied, and PAYS his bill . . .

... or, that replacement *doesn't* fit and EXTRA hours and days of yours are required to do your work *all over again*, for new preparation, for a make-over, and all so uselessly.

The TIME you used so uselessly could have been used to finish an EXTRA appointment; you could have started one, two, three more tasks. *Those* would be PAY tasks, *profit* jobs . . . and it's later than we think.

May *we* help? We'd like it, if you'd ask. There'd be no extra hours and appointments for make-over, little or none for adjustments or for grinding, or for unexpected, unpaid-for puttering . . .

American replacements FIT, comfortably and immediately . . . satisfyingly . . . that *you* may make more money.

Always USE

American SERVICE

AMERICAN DENTAL COMPANY

5 SOUTH WABASH AVE.

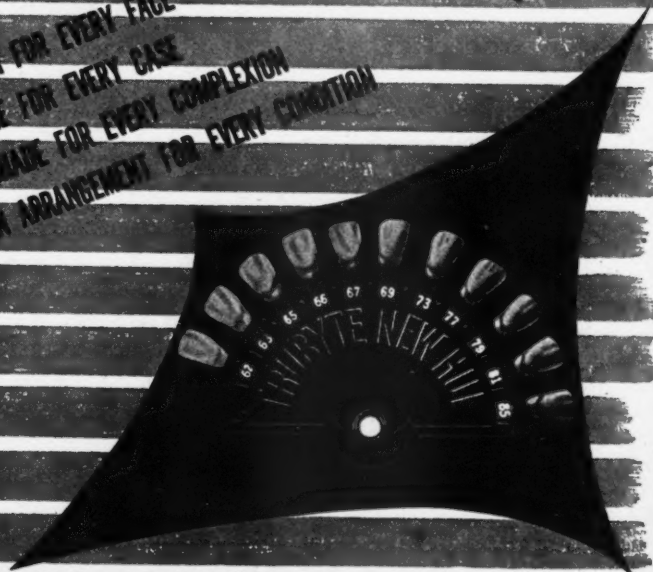
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FORM + SIZE + SHADE + ARRANGEMENT

= *Living Teeth*



A FORM FOR EVERY FACE
A SIZE FOR EVERY CASE
A SHADE FOR EVERY COMPLEXION
AN ARRANGEMENT FOR EVERY CONDITION



TRUBYTE NEW HOF

THE DENTISTS' SUPPLY COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The Fortnightly **REVIEW**

OF THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY

Number 6

March 15, 1947

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THE CALENDAR

YOUTH NIGHT TUESDAY APRIL 15

Chicago Dental Society

North Ballroom

Stevens Hotel

Designed to Stimulate Youth Interest in Dentistry

March 21:

NORTHWEST BRANCH: The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Patria Restaurant, 2011 West North Avenue. The speaker for the evening will be Dr. Lloyd H. Dodd, President of the Illinois State Dental Society, whose subject will be "Dental Economics." Telephone Casimir J. Rogalski at Pensacola 6747 for dinner reservations.

April 1:

KENWOOD-HYDE PARK BRANCH: The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Sherry Hotel. Dinner will be at 6:00 p.m. The speaker for the evening will be Dr. O. H. Stuteville, who will speak on the subject of Oral Surgery.

April 7:

NORTH SIDE BRANCH: Clinic night featuring election and installation of officers will be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. Dinner will be at 6:30 p.m.

April 8:

WEST SUBURBAN BRANCH: The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Oak Park Club. The speaker for the evening will be Dr. Wayne B. Slaughter, Professor of Plastic and Oral Surgery at Loyola University Dental School, whose subject will be "Treatment of Facial Anomalies."

April 8:

ENGLEWOOD BRANCH: The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Hayes Hotel. Dinner will be at 6:30 p.m.; meeting at 8:00. The meeting will feature the election of officers. The complete program will be announced in the April 1 issue of The Fortnightly Review.

April 8:

NORTH SUBURBAN BRANCH: The regular monthly meeting will be held at the North Shore Hotel, Evanston. Dinner will be at 6:30 p.m. The speaker for the evening will be Dr. Ira Jones.

The Fortnightly **REVIEW** *of*

THE CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY

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Illinois Supreme Court Bars Dubin From Practice

Chronic Offender Finally Brought to Justice

In a decision handed down on January 27, the Supreme Court of Illinois reversed the action of the circuit court of Cook County in the Dubin case and ordered his license revoked. As will be remembered, the Department of Registration and Education first took Dr. Dubin to task in 1936 for violations of the Dental Practice Act and only now has caught up with him.

To review the case briefly: A complaint was filed against one A. A. Dubin charging him with "improper, unprofessional and dishonorable conduct in the practice of dentistry." A hearing before the examining committee of the Department of Registration and Education resulted in a recommendation that the license of Dr. Dubin (hereinafter designated as the "appellee") be revoked. After a petition for rehearing had been overruled, the appellee filed a petition for writ of certiorari (a procedure whereby a court of review brings up a case from a lower court) to the Circuit Court of Cook County, to which the Department duly filed a return. Upon a hearing, the Circuit Court quashed the return and the Department appealed.

The Supreme Court accepted the appeal under the provision of section 7-h of the Dental Practice Act and on the additional ground that the constitutionality of section 7-d of the same act was necessarily involved.

VIOLATIONS

The complaint charged the appellee with carrying on certain direct advertising during the year 1936, in violation of the Dental Practice Act; with practicing dentistry under the name of "Madison Dental Laboratory" in the year 1939; and with practicing dentistry that same year in offices where dental services were being contracted for and rendered in violation of the provisions of the Act.

In his petition for rehearing, filed with the Department, appellee raised some twenty-seven alleged errors in support of his motion, challenging the authority of the Committee to act, errors in procedure, the sufficiency of the evidence and the constitutionality of the Dental Practice Act. The circuit court found the issues for the appellee.

Some of the most serious charges against appellee in the amended complaint were that he, on September 10, 1936, violated the statutory provisions against direct advertising. If the charges could be proved, they would no doubt constitute grounds for revocation of license, according to the Supreme Court opinion.

FURTHER CHARGES

The complaint further charges that appellee, beginning in February, 1939,

(Continued on page 21)

EDITORIAL

RED CROSS FUND

It hardly seems necessary to prod the members of the Chicago Dental Society into making a contribution to the American Red Cross. Yet many people are apt to forget that the need is great even in peace time. Disasters occur without the slightest warning and the only organization that is able to cope with such situations is the Red Cross. Every railroad or plane wreck, every large fire or flood finds the trained personnel of the Red Cross on the job.

Then, this year, there is the need of maintaining needed services for hospitalized veterans, for the soldiers and sailors of our armed forces on occupation duty and for the returned veteran who finds himself in financial difficulty because of illness or accident. The families of veterans frequently need help in their readjustment problems and the Red Cross offers its facilities to them. The chapters will always be centers for filing benefit claims and giving counsel and assistance in family and personal problems. The Red Cross is truly "organized humanitarianism" in action.

During the month of March you will be approached by one of the army of good citizens that are giving their time in this fund effort. Don't let it be said that the members of the Chicago Dental Society were found wanting.

AND NOW—COLDS!

The annual seasonal battle with respiratory infections is about to take place. In other words, spring is in the offing. Over the years several types of preventive treatment have been tried and some of them have brought hope of relief. Cold vaccines, vitamin therapy and conditioning or hardening regimes all have their advocates. Each of these has shown a degree of merit but none has proven to be a specific cure. Cold vaccines, particularly when given by the injection method, have in some instances demonstrably lowered the frequency of colds. In many more instances they have cut down the severity of the infection and prevented the development of complications, such as pneumonia.

Vitamins, while indicated for persons suffering from actual vitamin deficiency, have given no appreciable protection to persons in normal health. Conditioning regimes, such as repeated cold showers, are practically valueless. No one has ever demonstrated that members of the Polar Bear Clubs develop an immunity to colds either.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the formula for the prevention of colds is just this: common sense living. Avoid sudden changes in temperature (this may seem like an impossibility in Chicago). Avoid chilling and dampness, particularly at seasons when colds are prevalent. Avoid contact with persons suffering from colds. Most patients will call up and inquire whether or not they should attempt to keep their appointment when they have colds. By all means, tell them no. And use the same courtesy with them; stay away from the office when you feel a cold coming on. In the long run it's economically sound anyway. Get adequate rest, sleep and exercise. This sort of self-discipline may seem a bit harsh, but it's the most effective medicine there is at present.—*James H. Keith.*

Your Red Cross Calls

The War is over but the memory lingers on. It lingers on in the minds of children in the war-torn countries, children who were never young and who never will be. It lingers on in the minds of distraught parents trying desperately to find their families and loved ones that were separated and sent to all parts of Europe and finally, and most completely, it lives on in the minds of our veterans. The veteran who is still fighting his own private war in some hospital ward adjusting himself to artificial hands and legs,

live within these hospital walls, to the sick and wounded coming home by plane, train or boat, to released prisoners of war and civilian internees, to the wives, mothers and children of soldiers and veterans in need of help. All receive comfort and assistance from the Red Cross; no request, no matter how difficult, is ever denied.

Disaster abroad in the wake of war is often paralleled to some extent by the yearly disasters of flood, hurricane and fire that occur throughout the United States. The Red Cross moves into the devastated areas, no matter what the risk, bringing food, warm clothing, medical supplies and even establishes temporary housing facilities for the homeless. In many cases they have aided financially in the rebuilding of homes and businesses lost in a disaster, so that in the 270 disasters that occurred last year, the Red Cross gave assistance to 136,000 individuals, amounting to \$1,500,000. All assistance was in the form of outright gifts, which was in accordance with Red Cross policy.

The Red Cross does not cease to function during times of peace, and during the lull between national disasters and emergencies. As the record shows a great proportion of its energies is devoted to building up the health and ensuring the safety of citizens throughout the United States. This work of nursing, nutrition guidance, First Aid, water safety and accident prevention is handled through the Health Services of the Red Cross. We are all familiar with the splendid project that was carried out so successfully during the war through the Red Cross Blood Banks. A service that was of unlimited benefit to our men on the battlefields.

The League of Red Cross Societies is re-establishing, through the American Red Cross, societies in all the countries of Europe. The American Red Cross is forging a way to mutual understanding, co-operation and brotherhood, and help-

Convalescence



This convalescent sailor participates in the Red Cross hospital recreation program by helping to make needed toys for an orphanage.

adjusting himself to eternal darkness, or to a mind wiped clean of all memory on the battlefield.

During the past year the professional Red Cross workers and the volunteers have carried out a program making Red Cross services available to all who need them. The occupation troops, discharged soldiers in need of assistance with claims, financial assistance or help with personal and family problems, the men in veterans' hospitals who for years to come may

ing to lay foundations of a permanent peace through the cooperation of peoples of all races, colors, creeds, and nations working together in a spirit of universal brotherhood, rising above politics and national interests.

The work of the Red Cross in this post-war world is so vast and so all enveloping that the cooperation and financial support of all is needed if its great work of service and rehabilitation is to continue. The war ravaged world looks to America in particular for needs that we take for granted. Food, fuel and shelter are common every day things but the great need for them in Europe is resulting in an alarmingly high mortality rate. The world of tomorrow is looking to you from those whose eyes are dulled with hopelessness and despair, whose small bodies are bloated and stunted from hunger. How can we turn from them? Even the poorest of us have more than they. For the future peace of the world we must all help in this world wide drive to, literally, save humanity. The job of establishing a permanent peace is only half finished. The war is won but we are yet to win the international peace that is the dream of all men. The world is looking to America, the land of freedom and plenty, for help and it is our duty to give. When the Red Cross representative calls on you, give all you can, give it willingly, as an investment, your share in the brotherhood of nations that we are all trying to build. Remember, you *are* your brother's keeper!

The Chicago Dental Society wishes to extend its thanks to all volunteer workers who participated in this drive through their local branch societies and who made such a success of the endeavor. To:

CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

Ralston I. Lewis
Lyle Aseltine
James W. Ford
Frank D. Bernard

DENTAL TRADES:

Frank J. Lavezzi

DENTAL LABORATORIES:

William R. Schroll

NORTH SIDE BRANCH:

Melford E. Zinser
Munger Hodgman
Joseph Cox
Harold W. Forslund
Andrew Sauer, Jr.
Leo Luckhardt
Irving Rothenberg
Homer Huntley
C. H. Swank
Stanley Goldberg

WEST SUBURBAN BRANCH:

Paul Topel
Arthur G. Adams
E. L. Irish
F. W. Hawkins
M. J. Mayeau
R. J. Pollock
S. L. Hopp
B. J. Siegrist
R. W. Scott
L. J. Filek

WEST SIDE BRANCH:

H. Epstein
Robert S. Tuck
Eli Olech
Caesar Newman
Michael DeRose
Harry Weinfield
Joseph H. Weiss
Albert Pearl

SOUTH SUBURBAN BRANCH:

H. G. Gornstein
Leonard C. Holt
D. C. Altier
Peter P. Iagmin

NORTHWEST SIDE BRANCH:

Daniel D. Klein
Roger J. Corrin
Frank G. Biedka

(Continued on page 20)

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW POLICY ADOPTED FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTANTS

Because of the confusion and misunderstanding which has existed among dental consultants to national organizations, governmental and otherwise, as to whether or not the advisors represented the American Dental Association or only themselves, the Board of Trustees of the Association passed a recommendation at its Miami meeting which establishes a new policy.

The recommendation specifically states: 1. That all requests for official representation received by the American Dental Association be referred to the General Secretary. 2. That the General Secretary be responsible for assigning this request to the council or committee particularly concerned with the actions and activities of the agency or individual making the request. 3. That such council or committee given the assignment shall submit the name or names of persons selected to the General Secretary who will, in turn, transmit this information to the agency or individual making the request. The persons so selected would then be considered official representatives of the American Dental Association and would be in a position to express its official policies.

MORE DENTAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

A national conference on dentistry for children was held in Chicago recently under the joint sponsorship of the Council on Dental Health of the American Dental Association and the American Society of Dentistry for Children. The object of the conference was to establish dental health councils in all communities to provide more dental services for children. Specialists who participated in the

conference observed that American children are not receiving adequate dental care. Recent surveys indicate that each child has five or more defects, on the average, and that there are not nearly enough dentists in the nation to correct them.

FEDERAL COURT FINES MAIL ORDER LABORATORIES

Two firms which are engaged in the "mail order" denture business were fined \$100 each by Federal Judge Sullivan on February 5. They are the much advertised AAA Dental Laboratories and the United States Dental Company. These laboratories make dentures for customers who mail in their own impressions. These two firms are the only ones left in the country which, contrary to Federal statutes, are engaged in shipment of mail order teeth into states that require that only licensed, registered dentists take impressions.

After paying the fines, counsel for the laboratories promised the court that his clients would discontinue the practice forthwith.

AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION MEETING

The 30th Annual Meeting of the American Dietetic Association will be held in Philadelphia, October 13-17, 1947. The Philadelphia Convention Hall will house the exhibits and meetings.

ENGLEWOOD BRANCH TO HOLD ELECTION

The annual election of officers of the Englewood Branch will be held on April 8, 1947, at 8:00 p.m. at the regular meeting in the Hotel Hayes.

(Continued on page 25)

Health Bills Headed for Showdown

Senators Murray and Taft Take Opposite Sides

The proponents of compulsory health insurance and the proponents of the voluntary plan seem headed for a showdown before the Labor and Public Welfare Committee of the Senate in the near future.

The provisions of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill are familiar to everyone, or should be. The bill was presented at the last session of Congress by Senator Murray but never came up for a vote.

For the sake of the record, a summary of its salient points is appended herewith. It proposes that wage earners will receive medical care paid for by taxation. These funds would come, undoubtedly, from increases, up to 6 per cent, in the social security tax paid by both employer and employee, plus funds from general government revenues. In his budget message, the President, who obviously favors the bill, said "such a program should be almost entirely self financing through payroll contributions."

The sponsors of the bill claim that a fund of \$3,000,000,000 would set up the plan and from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000 a year would be required to administer it. Senator Murray has let it be known that he will present his bill again at the present session of Congress.

NATIONAL HEALTH ACT

The voluntary plan, sponsored by Senator Taft, is known as the National Health Act of 1947. It was introduced into the Senate on February 10. It has as its objective the coordination of the health functions of the Federal Government in a single agency known as the National Health Agency. Among other things, it provides for a National Health Administrator who must be an M.D. and who will give his full time to the position. His annual salary will be \$15,000.

Practically all of the government departments which relate to health will come under the jurisdiction of the new

agency such as: the Public Health Service, the Food and Drug Administration, St. Elizabeth's Hospital and the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration.

In the preamble of the bill the purposes are defined as follows: "To expand the activities of the Public Health Service; to promote and encourage medical and dental research in the National Institute of Health and through grants-in-aid to the States; to construct in the National Institute of Health a dental research institute; and for other purposes."

APPROPRIATIONS

The bill appropriates \$200,000,000 annually to be used as grants-in-aid to state or local agencies to supplement local funds to provide medical, hospital and dental services to all people who are "unable to pay in whole or in part for such services." It makes provision for physical examinations for all children in elementary and secondary schools in the state. It provides appropriations ranging from \$8,000,000 in 1948 to \$20,000,000 in 1951, to assist the states to provide dental examination of school children and "necessary dental care of those children and other individuals and families unable to pay the whole costs of such care."

When the Senate's Labor and Public Welfare Committee begins hearings on these health bills there should be plenty of excitement. This committee is the successor to the education and labor committee of which Senator Murray was chairman and Senator Taft was just a member during the last session of Congress. This time Taft is chairman and Murray is just a member of the Committee. At one stage of last year's proceedings, it will be recalled, Senator Murray warned Senator Taft that "if you don't shut up right now, I'll have you thrown out of the room."

Planning and Designing of Partial Dentures*

By Dr. A. H. Schmidt

Question: 1. What is the purpose of the mandrel and carbon marker on a surveyor, how is each used?

Answer: The mandrel is securely held by the tool holders on the end of the vertical spindle and determines the amount of undercut on the abutment teeth while trying out the various tilts that may give the best results. The carbon marker is held on the end of the spindle in the same relation as the mandrel and is used to mark the teeth and cast.

Question: 2. What is meant by "The Path of Insertion" of a partial denture?

Answer: The direction in which it seats itself on the teeth.

Question: 3. What is a survey line or guide line? Explain the types of lines.

Answer: A surveyed line is a mark drawn by the carbon of the surveyor on a tooth in such a manner that it outlines the greatest dimensions of that tooth in every direction perpendicular to the spindle. No. 1 Line appears low near the gingiva on the same side of the tooth as the occlusal rest preparation, slanting upward to its high point on the opposite side. No. 2 Line — reverse of No. 1, appears high at the occlusal rest area of the tooth, and low on the opposite side. No. 3 Line appears high on the crown of the tooth at the occlusal rest area and continues to remain high all around the tooth.

Question: 4. What determines the tilt of a case in surveying?

Answer: The tilt angle of the case to be designed is controlled primarily by the location of the saddle areas, plus any abnormal tilts already existing in respect to the abutment teeth.

Question: 5. What is a study cast, why is it necessary to use a study cast?

Answer: A study cast is an accurate cast obtained from an accurate impres-

sion, used to make preliminary survey to determine the design for the partial and to determine the essential requirements in mouth preparation prior to the taking of the final impression.

Question: 6. What is the difference between a direct and indirect retainer?

Answer: Direct retainer is a clasp that provides retention for the ends of saddles to which they are attached. Indirect retainers are extensions of the base made to rest against the surfaces of teeth on the opposite side of an axial line between the clasps.

Question: 7. What is the purpose or reason for using a surveyor?

Answer: To enable one to study and analyze a partial denture cast with a view of creating favorable clasping conditions by tilting the model, and then making use of a specific group of clasps of known value and function.

Question: 8. How is retention secured with a clasp?

Answer: By placing the flexible portions of the clasp in the undercut areas.

Question: 9. How is bracing and support of a clasp obtained?

Answer: Bracing is that action of a clasp which braces the appliance against the sides of the teeth to prevent lateral movement. Support is that action of the clasp which supports the appliance on the occlusal surface of the teeth to prevent movement tissueward under occlusal forces.

Question: 10. Give the functions of a lingual and palatal bar.

Answer: In prosthetic dentistry a bar is a piece of metal of greater length than width connecting two parts of a bridge or partial denture. A lingual bar connects the two saddles of a partial mandibular denture, and to which smaller bars may be added for indirect retention. Palatal bar is a piece of metal extending across a portion of the hard palate for the purpose of joining and strengthening

(Continued on page 20)

*Presented at the 1947 Midwinter Meeting of the Chicago Dental Society.

BOOK REVIEW

"Accepted Dental Remedies" by Council on Dental Therapeutics, American Dental Association. Twelfth Edition, 316 pages with bibliographic index and general index. Price \$1.50. American Dental Association, 1946.

The twelfth edition of "Accepted Dental Remedies" contains much new material. In addition to the description, dosages and uses of the accepted products, the book carries a list of the unaccepted proprietary products which have been the subject of reports by the American Dental Association Bureau of Chemistry or the Council on Dental Therapeutics. References also are made to products of dental interest which have been reviewed by the Food and Drug Administration or the Federal Trade Commission.

To anyone unfamiliar with "Accepted Dental Remedies" it might be said that the book is meant to be a reference manual and yet there is enough material in it to classify it as an encyclopedia. In most instances, formulas are given which make it unnecessary to resort to proprietary products. Prescription writing is an art that is often neglected by the busy dentist. It is so much more convenient, for instance, to hand out a package of Anacin for post-operative pain than it is to sit down and write out a prescription calling for: Acetylsalicylic Acid grains $2\frac{1}{2}$, Acetophenetidin grains $2\frac{1}{2}$, Caffeine grain $\frac{1}{2}$. As the authors very aptly put it, "The writing of prescriptions tends to increase the respect of the patient for the dentist, to develop a mutually helpful relationship between the dentist and the pharmacist and to assure the patient of the benefits of the exact drug or combination of drugs which is intended for him."

The authors comment at length on the uses of dentifrices and mouth washes. They feel that dentifrices are useful solely to assist the tooth brush in cleaning surfaces of the teeth but that they have "no medicinal, curative or prophylactic vir-

tues." Mouth washes, too, are good only as an adjunct to the toilet of the mouth and may be employed during certain operative procedures when such "adds to the comfort of the patient."

The chapter on "Nutritional Factors" is well worth reading. It covers the field of vitamins and minerals, giving tables showing minimum daily requirements. The antibiotics, penicillin and streptomycin are carefully evaluated as well as the sulfonamides. In fact, this little volume can well be the dentist's "right hand man."—James H. Keith.

Prosthetic Dentistry: A Clinical Outline by F. Winston Craddock, B.A., Certified Dentist (New Zealand), Lecturer in Prosthetic Dentistry, University of Otago. Sherwood Press Publishers, \$5.00.

"This book is addressed mainly to students to whom it may prove of value when read concurrently with and supplementary to the courses of lectures, laboratory and clinical instructions normally provided by dental schools." (Preface)

As a contribution to the literature on prosthetic dentistry, the author has stated exactly the scope of this book. Without supplemental instruction this book might be considered as a guide book rather than a text book or clinical outline. It would be of particular value to a layman who was assuming the direction of prosthetic dentistry in a public dental clinic. It is clearly and simply written, and avoids the controversial theories which plague the American dentist. Centric relation, occlusal planes or curves, vertical dimensions, free way space, condylar paths, cusps or cusplless teeth, straight line or adjustable articulators, all are mentioned, but the author does not project his convictions into the outline. It is almost a "holiday for dentures" by the absence of confusion in methods and theories. A similarly written book on

(Continued on page 21)

Why Dentists Should Write Prescriptions

By DEAN E. R. SERLES, University of Illinois, College of Pharmacy

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Elsewhere in this issue will be found a book review of the twelfth edition of "Accepted Dental Remedies." In it the reviewer points out that the chapter on prescription writing practically "makes" the book. Dean Serles' article is a plea for more and better prescription writing. It appeared first in the April 1, 1942, issue of the Fortnightly Review and is reprinted here to stimulate interest in the new edition of "Accepted Dental Remedies."*

HISTORY

The art of prescription writing constitutes one of the oldest forms of literature. Records found in the British Medical Museum indicate that the earliest prescription was written about 3700 B.C. The first dental prescription on record was prepared by Galen in the year 130 A.D., and predicated a treatment for toothache. Its composition, when analyzed in the knowledge of our present-day therapeutics, was an odd combination of spices and color, coupled with a very active therapeutic agent. Ancient writings delineate it as being composed of black pepper, saffron, opium, carrot seed, anise seed, and parsley seed, made into a smooth paste, which was then placed in the cavity of the afflicted tooth. The proportions of the ingredients are not recorded, and in all probability there was a preponderance of opium, which, although it exerts little if any local analgesic effect, undoubtedly established profound general depression of the sensory nervous system, thereby relieving the patient of his pain. Such procedures are admittedly entirely empirical, and many generations passed before the introduction of rational practices in the science of medicine. Our present-day knowledge, established by the scientific procedures of pharmacology and clinical therapy, leaves us no excuse for further practice of empiricism, neither does it justify

failure on the part of the practitioner of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine to record in prescription form the medication which he employs in the treatment of his patient.

REASONS FOR PRESCRIPTIONS

While more than two hundred million prescriptions are filled annually in the drug stores of the United States, only a very small percentage of them are written by the dental practitioner. This condition is not peculiar to any locality nor to any period of dental practice. It may be argued that the dentist uses only a few drugs and but small quantities of those for which he has specific need. Nevertheless, there are a number of definite reasons why he should establish a record of every instance in which he uses drugs in the treatment of his patients.

By the laws of practice in most every state, a prescription is considered as a quasi-legal document, existing as a public record in every court of justice throughout the land. The prescription provides a further safeguard, not only against errors of an accidental character, but errors occasioned through ignorance, and even cases of malicious intent. A prescription further defines the knowledge of its author with reference to the selection of the proper form, type and quantity of the drug which rational therapy has established. It serves as a checkmate against the continued use of a drug by a patient who knows little or nothing of its ultimate effects, but who, through habit and inclination, acquires a predilection to palliate himself by employing the procedures of self-medication. The prescription also has a definite psychological effect upon the patient, even though written for a very common drug, since it indicates a specific *modus operandi*, which he considers to be of far greater value to him than the advice

that he use his own judgment in taking a drug or preparation of which he has personal knowledge. It likewise indicates to the patient that the man who writes prescriptions is above average in his profession, since he is able to extend his knowledge beyond the treatment exercised by himself in the course of his office practice, or in the more extended services which he may establish in the case of the hospitalized patient. No physician or surgeon in medical practice would countenance the administration of drugs to patients within the hospital on a verbal order to the nurse. Every dose of any drug is made a matter of permanent record, thus establishing a safeguard over the life of the patient during the course of the treatment, as well as substantiating facts should an occasion of a malpractice suit subsequently arise.

INTEREST STIMULATED

During the last decade the interest in prescription writings by dentists has been stimulated through various interprofessional programs, and by certain individuals, particularly Assistant Dean George Schicks of Rutgers University College of Pharmacy. Dean Schicks has conducted surveys in the State of New Jersey concerning the frequency of dental prescriptions, as well as the types of medication included therein. He has also conducted certain course work at Rutgers University in which dental practitioners have participated. His conclusions are that the dentist would employ the prescription more often if he were only conversant with the terminology and mechanics of the prescription. His studies further reveal the fact that many dental preparations are the products of the dental supply house, which have been given gold medal names, and, may I include, gold medal prices. For the most part, these preparations are not of complex composition but are rather well-known therapeutic agents which have been glorified by the addition of vehicles which tend to disguise the identity of the ac-

tive ingredient. They are likewise attractively packaged, thus giving rise to a false standard of elegance.

INSTRUCTION NEEDED

Perhaps an even greater reason for the failure of dentists to write prescriptions may be directed toward the lack of emphasis in the dental curricula to carry this type of instruction into the clinical practice. Such a course of instruction need not include a large number of clock hours in any schedule, but it does require an exacting discipline, established by one thoroughly conversant with the fundamental principles of prescription writing. The development of such a course should also include a fundamental knowledge of the principles which underlie incompatibility, both chemical and physiological. The latter knowledge may, with proper coordination, be interpreted from a well-rounded course in pharmacodynamics.

It may be argued by some dental practitioners that they are effecting a financial saving to the patient by not writing a prescription, upon which the pharmacist will, of necessity, require a profit. In this connection, permit me to say that the small financial saving is insignificant when compared to the cost of an error which may arise from a misinterpretation of a verbal direction. Instances of such occurrence are more frequent than the professions realize. From the experience of one who has spent many hours behind a drug counter, I can truthfully say that not one person in ten of the laity is able to repeat the name of a specific drug five minutes after he has heard it. The similarity of names of drugs of widely divergent action is often a source of grievous error. Not infrequently this fact is established only at the time of the coroner's inquest. A properly executed prescription is a safeguard against this type of error. The advent of synthetic medicinals with their complex chemical names, differing only by a single substituted group at a differ-

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NEWS OF THE BRANCHES

WEST SIDE

Our meeting of March 11 was well attended with the usual good dinner followed by excellent speakers. The election of officers was held with Mike DeRose officiating. The following men will serve as officers for the next year: Bill Gubbins as president, Vincent Vivirito as vice president, Caesar Newman as Secretary and J. Smith as Treasurer. . . . George Vogt reports that quite a fire started in their building at 9 South Kedzie at the time of the Midwinter Meeting which because of lack of heat made it possible for the boys to attend the meeting for the entire four days. . . . Ed Russ and his wife celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary in a hall in Berwyn on Washington's birthday. Four hundred friends and relatives were present. It was a complete surprise to the couple. . . . Leo Cahill is working in his office at present because he just can't find an excuse to go away before April 1 when he expects to go to New Orleans. . . . Irvin Miller has just returned from Missouri where he attended the funeral of his dad. . . . Walter Kelley is yearning for good fishing weather because he is tired of skating. . . . Attention! The last meeting of the term takes place April 9 at the Midwest Athletic Club. A very nice program has been arranged. We will start off with dinner at 7:00 p.m. with Dr. Robert McNulty, Dean of Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Dental Department of Loyola University as guest. Dr. Balint Orban, essayist of the evening, will give the final talk on periodontia. His subject will be "The Treatment of Periodontal Diseases." I think we will all agree that Mike DeRose has made a wonderful leader in the installation of officers. He is a hard worker and is destined for finer things in dentistry. He will be numbered as one of the best presidents the West Side Branch has ever had. . . . Serve your

society, boys, and you can better serve your patients.—*Irvin C. Miller, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

NORTH SUBURBAN

Trying to make a deadline and still put some news in the column is quite a problem. In the first place, my typewriter is being repaired (having a new dollar sign installed). Then too, this edition will not come out until the fifteenth and as our next regular branch meeting is on the eleventh, it will do me little, if any good, to mention it. I could stretch a point or two and say what a swell meeting it was, but then on the other hand, maybe it wasn't so good, and I'm sure the truth would eventually become known. . . . Bob Jans and John MacLean have fallen for the propaganda given out by California and have gone out there to be with the Veterans Administration. . . . Evanston will have a new member of the profession in Sam Wellborn when he opens up. He is originally from North Carolina and has recently graduated from the Dental School of Northwestern University. . . . Jim Fonda sends along word about Leonard McEvoy. He is now located at 4036 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, and is ready to practice. Frank Woods says that this is only two blocks from where his brother Clem has his office, so that should be a contact to build a new friendship beneficial to both men. . . . Bill Mayer, Bill Murray and Zenas Shafer are in the first ten in the Evanston Bowling Club League, which means a one hundred and seventy-five or better average. . . . Pete Mundell is co-chairman of the Chicago committee of the National Committee of Dentists. . . . O. B. Kibler expects to meet the sun shortly in Florida. . . . Corvin Stine flew to Los Angeles on Sunday, February 23, to meet his son who is attending U.C.L.A. Corvin expects Mrs. Stine to join him later and they

will make a tour of Southern California. . . . Waldo Urban is limiting his practice to orthodontia.—*Edward J. Sullivan, Branch Correspondent.*

KENWOOD-HYDE PARK

The boys of Kenwood-Hyde Park certainly must be keeping their noses to the grindstone. Haven't heard a word from a single member in regard to their activities since the meeting. Maybe they are all trying to catch up on the time lost in their offices during the Midwinter Meeting. . . . It is whispered around that we are having an oral surgeon for our April 3 meeting. It is to be a very interesting meeting and the officers of Kenwood Hyde Park would like to have a large attendance. There will also be the election of officers at this time. . . . Jesse Carlton and his Ethics Committee are very busy handling those eligible participating dentists for Veterans Administration work. . . . Would it be asking too much of the members of Kenwood to call their scribe and give him a little news? The number is Triangle 3456. . . . A little bird told me that Earl Boyer and a few of his pals held a special clinic during the time of the Midwinter Meeting. Hope your clinic was well attended.—*Lawrence H. Johnson, Branch correspondent.*

NORTH SIDE

The nominating committee of the North Side Branch have nominated the following men for offices: President, Edward W. Luebke; Vice President, Basil A. Cupis; Secretary, George R. Olfson; Treasurer, Maurice S. Altus; Librarian, Clarence H. Peterson. Election of officers will be at the April seventh meeting. . . . Warren Schramm was an essayist last week at the Minnesota State Dental Meeting. He also celebrated his twenty-fifth year as a graduate of the University of Minnesota. . . . Lee Simons is vacationing somewhere, perhaps on his ranch in Arizona. . . . Carl Halle is leaving next month for Florida. . . . After

the convention there is always a dearth of news, perhaps the lull is due to the in-betweenness of the season, too late for winter vacations and too early for the fishermen to sally forth. . . . Your correspondent is anxiously waiting for the opening of the outdoor auto racing season to start. Being the proud owner of a racing car, the outdoor tracks shall prove whether or not the pride is true or false. Well anyway, I like the smell of burned castor oil. . . . Remember the clinic night, April seventh and the election of officers on the same date. And also remember that this column thrives on news, so send it in.—*Orrin Baumgarth, Branch Correspondent.*

NORTHWEST

Now that the Midwinter Meeting is over, and you have had time to think it over, what did you absorb? Are you going back to doing things the same old way or are you going to try out some of the newer ideas? It is said, "Do not be the first the old to discard *nor* the last the new to try." . . . Come out to the branch meeting Friday, March 21 at the Patria Restaurant to hear Lloyd Dodd of Decatur, President of the Illinois State Dental Society speak on "Practice Management." The lush days are drawing to a close. You again are facing stiff competition from the sellers of various commodities. Prepare yourself to meet it. Doctor Dodd is an eminent authority on problems facing you. Don't miss learning from him. . . . Program Chairman, Gerson Gould, has an added attraction, a movie on the Red Cross activities. Until recently, "Gus" was very active in the B'nai B'rith. Glad he is using his excellent ability in our dental circle now. The sympathy of the branch is extended to the family of Arthur Adelberg who passed away recently, to Thaddeus Malachowski upon the loss of his mother, and to John Fafinski whose father passed away. . . . Charles Janicki is back from his three weeks' trip to Mexico. Scenically it was a success . . . but gastronomically not so good. . . .

Mitchell Kaminski, who is Vice President of the Northwest Kiwanis, reports an addition to the family. It's a boy, Lee Roy Marion. That makes two boys now. . . . Robert E. Steinmetz, a transferee from the North Side, has installed a complete new outfit in his new location at Devon and Central Avenue. Greetings, Come over to see us. . . . President Placek and Chester Stypinski are planning a trip to Hot Springs just before Easter. . . . Met Ben Goldman on the "L" with wool cap over his ears. Inquiring when I would start practicing to take his Northwest Branch golf championship away from him, made me recall poet Shelley's "O Wind . . . if winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" Are you "lisen" down south Art Glawe. . . . Incidentally, I am joining that rapidly increasing bunch that is giving up evening hours. Recent converts being Bob Placek, Harry Rome and Follmer Nymark. "Nym" is going to Florida with Mrs. Nymark as soon as she recovers sufficiently from her operation. Come on let's hear from you, and I do mean you at Seeley 7770.—*Gustave J. Tilley, Branch Correspondent.*

WEST SUBURBAN

Although now almost a memory, the Midwinter Meeting was one of the high spots of the year and owes its success to the able direction and careful guidance of President Robert Humphrey, his officers, directors, committee chairmen and clinicians, of which we can name a number of West Suburbanites who took part. There was Rudolph Hendricks, A. J. Skupa, Werner Gresens, Noel Maxson, C. A. Hanson, E. L. Irish, Fred Schultz, Ralston I. Lewis, Donald C. Cook, A. J. Ryan, Frank Young and Beulah Nelson, who was the receptionist for a successful tea honoring visiting women dentists. . . . Are you still trying to master the novel methods advocated by various clinicians or have you given up trying and gone back to your old methods relying on your clinical experience and good common sense? The

clinicians gave most of us a "tonic" of new hope and vision for the future of dentistry. . . . George J. Matussek recently joined the faculty of Loyola Dental School to teach the basic sciences in the Department of Operative Dentistry. . . . Bob Kesel was formally installed as president elect of the Illinois State Dental Society and Bob McNulty was retired as its President, while Lloyd Dodd of Decatur succeeded him to the presidency. . . . Results of the election of the West Suburban Branch will be announced in a later issue of the Review. . . . L. W. McNamara, our monthly meeting program chairman, is now enjoying the sunny clime of Florida and has assigned A. F. Mastrud to introduce Dr. Ellen M. Sollar of Northwestern University Dental School, who will show us a revised edition of Dr. G. R. Lundquist's technicolor movie on periodontia. . . . A. J. Skupa has announced that Dr. Wayne B. Slaughter, Professor of Plastic and Oral Surgery at Loyola University Dental School will be the speaker at our April 8 meeting. His subject is to be "Treatment of Facial Anomalies." . . . The American Red Cross officially opened its 1947 drive on March 1. So give generously when you are solicited.—*Edward F. Kritzke, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

ENGLEWOOD

About this time of year most of us have long since gotten over the Midwinter Meeting and all that goes with it. We are now settled back into our schedules, working harder than ever, and possibly applying some techniques and knowledge picked up at that meeting. In addition to this we are definitely looking forward to spring and a return of outdoor activities. Some of those who didn't wait here for spring to come but went to meet it are President John Lace, Ray Van Dam, and Ted Vermeulen, all of whom went to Florida. However, John Lace is back now and in the swing after five weeks down at St. Petersburg. Ted only wishes that he could have stayed longer,

six days were not enough. C. M. Fisher has gone to California for two months. Ben Jostes is now in Mississippi visiting Eric Lindholm's father. . . . Lt. Cmdr. Ed Tharp has received orders to the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Maryland for a six months post-graduate course. He has just completed about 2 years of duty at Great Lakes, most recently as assistant to the Senior Dental Officer of the Ninth Naval District. Anybody know of an apartment in Washington, D.C.? . . . Ted Vermeulen's new plane sure is swell and was well worth waiting for. It's an amphibian—the "Seabee"—and really a honey. . . . Al Fick is the proud papa of a son, a red head, and guess his name—Richard. . . . All Englewood is urged to get behind the American Red Cross drive which will continue through the month of March. Give or mail your contributions to one of the following men: Tom Fleming, Ray Anderson, G. E. Johnson, George Lindmark, George Lingen, John Mockus, or A. J. Pearce. . . . Members of Englewood wish to express their deep sympathy to John Hospers on the loss of his son Cornelius who died suddenly following a coronary thrombosis. He was an eminent physician, specializing in pathology, being pathologist at Holy Cross and South Chicago Hospitals and also President of the staff of Holy Cross Hospital. He was only 42 years old and showed promise of a brilliant future. Surviving him are his wife Lois and two children. . . . The annual election of officers will be held at our next meeting, April 8. Let's all be there and take part.—*Robert J. Tharp, Assistant Branch Correspondent.*

YOUR RED CROSS CALLS

(Continued from page 10)

Henry L. Boris
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NORTH SUBURBAN BRANCH:

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G. E. Johnson
George W. Lindmark
George W. Lingen
Arthur J. Pearce
John Mockus

PARTIAL DENTURES

(Continued from page 13)

the two sections of a maxillary partial denture.

Question: 11. Should a wrought wire case be surveyed, how does it differ from a cast case?

Answer: Yes. The only suggestion in wrought wire work is that the wire clasp be placed further into the undercut than would be the case in designing a cast clasp, due to the flexible nature of wire alloy.

Question: 12. How does a lingual bar splint differ from a Kennedy Bar?

Answer: The bar is solid, filling in the space usually found between the lingual bar and Kennedy Bar.

Question: 13. Is a labial bar ever indicated?

Answer: Yes, especially if bicuspid to be clasped lean lingually so as to create a space between the bar and tissues when the partial is seated.

Question: 14. What are the important general considerations necessary in planning a partial denture?

Answer: (a) The materials of which the substitute is to be constructed. (b) The general outline form of the base plate. (c) The means of retention to be employed. (d) The class of teeth to be used and the manner of their attachment.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

(Continued from page 14)

political and economic ideologies would be a best seller.

The illustrations and drawings are good. A chapter on elemental anatomy is an excellent short review which indicates the author's accomplishments in this field. Most of the two hundred pages pertain to complete dentures, with a chapter on partial dentures and one devoted to fractures of the jaws, radium applicators and abductors.

The general practitioner will read with interest, "Without here venturing an opinion . . . the present tendency to delegate . . . phases of prosthetic work to laboratory technicians is a growing one . . . and instruction of students is limited to . . . biological and physical principles . . . clinical application . . . diagnosis and to prescription." Briefly, with the progression of commercial laboratories into big business, the American dentist is learning that the best prosthetic service can be rendered by him, in the main, and that the laboratory is just an adjunct to his practice, not vice-versa. He is reorienting his procedures toward that end.—*William E. Mayer.*

ILLINOIS COURT BARS DUBIN

(Continued from page 7)

and continuing until December, 1939, practiced dentistry under the name, "Madison Dental Laboratory," in violation of section 18 of the Dental Practice

Act, which in part provides: "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to practice dentistry under the name of a corporation, company, association or trade name; or under any name except his or her own proper name, which shall be the name used in his or her license as issued by the Department of Registration and Education; . . ."

It is alleged, also, that in February, 1939, the Madison Dental Laboratory put out a large number of "pluggers" and indulged in extensive newspaper advertising, soliciting customers for dentures. Contracts were entered into daily between the laboratory and customers, involving the manufacture and sale of prosthetic appliances to the purchaser. It is the claim of the Department that appellee made little, if any, distinction between himself and the "Madison Dental Laboratory"; that the laboratory was not a separate entity at all but merely a name under which the appellee practiced dentistry during 1939 in order to evade the restrictions placed upon advertising under the Dental Practice Act.

SUPREME COURT OPINION

In its opinion, the Supreme Court finds that the proofs are voluminous and in a summary of the situation discloses that the appellee, A. A. Dubin, operated six separate dental offices in Chicago outside of his main office at 84 West Madison Street. Leases to these offices were procured in his name. In the branch offices the quarters consisted generally of a reception room on the second floor and a small dental office. There was no laboratory located in any one of the six branch offices. The signs on the door read, "A. A. Dubin, Dentist," as well as the name, "Madison Dental Laboratory." In each outer office there was a receptionist who looked after the business records of both the dentist and the laboratory. As stated above, the main office was at 84 West Madison Street and this also was the main office of the Madison Dental Laboratory.

A Mrs. Katz, sister of the appellee,

was supposed to own the laboratory together with her husband. She claimed that she employed the girls in the branch offices and the men who worked in the laboratory, and that Dr. Dubin never received any money from the proceeds of the work of the dental laboratory. He was merely the fond brother helping his sister in a business enterprise. However, upon a reading of the record it becomes apparent that Dubin was the dominating factor in the affairs of the dental laboratory.

CONCLUSIONS

The Supreme Court opinion concludes that the manner and character of carrying on the practice of dentistry by Dr. Dubin was a violation of the strict provisions of that section of the Dental Practice Act that forbids the practice of dentistry under the name of a corporation, company, association or trade name. Section 7 of the Act provides that the Department may revoke or suspend a license when the licensee is found guilty of practicing "under a name other than his or her own, or for any other improper, unprofessional or dishonorable conduct."

It is evident that the punishment by way of a fine administered to Dr. Dubin in a former case and a warning to mend his ways had no salutary effect. The revocation of his license definitely puts him out of business.

WHY DENTISTS SHOULD WRITE PRESCRIPTIONS

(Continued from page 16)

ent position on the carbon chain or on the ring, may represent the difference

between a very active and a totally inactive compound. While such an error might not result fatally, the absence of therapeutic effect may become a major issue in the expected recovery of the patient. This problem becomes even more complex as we proceed to the use of synonyms which in nowise reveals the chemical constitution of the compound itself. In fact, these proprietary names have, in many cases, been selected with a view to establishing only proprietary preference. In many cases these synonyms may differ in spelling by only a single letter, and yet the compound represented by these names may be of entirely different systemic effect. A professional man must further recognize that the verbal directions given to a patient, where repeated dosage is required, may be easily forgotten, whereas the written direction on the prescription label is a permanent safeguard against mental confusion.

In conclusion, I feel that dentists should establish any medication which is not strictly an office procedure by writing a prescription: first, because it establishes an authentic record of the medication he desires; second, it limits the scope and duration of the medication; third, it establishes a sound professional dignity on which he may build a larger clientele through interprofessional relationships; fourth, it eliminates, to a great degree, the possibility of error on the part of the patient, where a little information is oftentimes dangerous, and fifth, it is a professional means of guarding against the nefarious advertiser of proprietary products, whose claims for therapeutic advantage are frequently greatly exaggerated.

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Manuscripts and news items of interest to the membership of the Society are solicited.

Forms close on the first and fifteenth of each month. The early submission of material will insure more consideration for publication.

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Walter J. Nock
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The following applications have been received by the Ethics Committee: Any member having information relative to any of the applicants, which would affect their membership, should communicate in writing with Dr. Lester E. Kalk, 5500 S. Halsted St. Anonymous communications or telephone calls will receive no consideration.

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Wanted: McKesson or Heidbrink gas machine; late model. Must be in good condition. Telephone Palisade 2357.

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For Sale: Twelve years West Side; modern Ritter x-ray, chair, unit (cabinet combination), sink, water, gas, electricity and film viewer. Telephone Austin 0974 between 1 and 3 p.m.

For Sale: Dental unit with Ritter engine, cabinet and chair; all in excellent condition; reasonable. Address P-8, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

For Sale: Like new Weber wall type x-ray; cream white, used six months with developing tank, hanger, thermometer and light—\$700.00. Used Baldor lathe with cable—\$25.00. Densco hand piece; used two months—\$20.00. Telephone Euclid 6767.

For Sale: Entire equipment for dental office. Telephone Dearborn 0036.

For Sale: Complete dental equipment including used x-ray. Some new items. All in excellent condition. Telephone Stanley 8647 or Stanley 7691.

For Sale: S. S. White unit, No. 7 (DC current). In excellent condition. Also Pelton Crane operating light. Telephone Randolph 5830.

For Sale: Weber wall model x-ray; cream ivory. Same as new—used just a few months. Price \$650. Telephone Lakeview 5699.

For Sale: Fully equipped dental office; Ritter master unit, S. S. White chair, American cabinet, reception room furniture. All in excellent condition; in Hyde Park district. Telephone Hyde Park 2026.

For Sale: Large Ritter C unit, Ritter chair, American steel cabinet, operating light, waste receptacle, desk and chair—mahogany. Telephone Wabash 8333.

For Sale: Complete laboratory equipment. Cabinet benches, plaster bins, burn out and porcelain furnaces, mold guides in cabinet, motors, etc. Telephone Ravenswood 7980 at any time.

For Sale: Ritter equipment (AC); senior mahogany unit and chair, Trident white unit and chair and white Model "A" x-ray—new tube, large cabinet, air compressor. Telephone Hollycourt 8300 or Address P-4, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

For Sale: Well established dental practice and good will. Complete dental equipment in excellent condition. Present office in good location—Lawrence and Western neighborhood. For further details, Telephone Attorney Frank P. Kays at Randolph 3730.

FOR RENT

For Rent: With option to buy. Main floor dental office with two operating rooms, laboratory, business office, modern equipment including x-ray. Share reception room with two physicians. Located at 10056 South Ewing Avenue. Telephone Vincennes 5864.

For Rent: Dental office in modern Loop professional building. Practice and equipment may be purchased if desired. Address P-3, The Fortnightly Review of the Chicago Dental Society.

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NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued from page 11)

DR. GEORGE L. SLAD 1900-1946

Dr. George L. Slad, a member of the West Side Branch of the Chicago Dental Society, died suddenly at his home in Cicero on October 11, 1946, of a coronary thrombosis. He was graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1924 and practiced at 3724 West 26th Street.

Dr. Slad was a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and the Knights of Columbus. He is survived by his widow and four children, George, Dolores, Robert and Joseph all of whom are in school or college.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCIENTIST AT UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Dr. James T. Irving, head of the physiology department, University of Capetown, South Africa, is working for ten weeks at the University of Illinois College of Dentistry on tooth formation and calcification.

Dr. Irving, a noted British scholar, born in New Zealand and educated in England, has written widely on carbohydrate metabolism, gastro-intestinal sensation, nutrition, and tooth formation.

While his American-born wife is in New York, he is working with Dr. Isaac

Schour, head of the University's department of histology.

Dr. Schour has been acclaimed widely in medical and dental circles for his studies on tooth formation. He discovered and analyzed the ring-like growth of the teeth, which is similar to that of trees. These are a biologic record of the health and nutritional status of the growing child.

Dr. Irving, Dr. Schour and Dr. J. P. Weinman are collaborating on several research projects.

CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY SPONSORS RADIO BROADCAST

The Chicago Dental Society will sponsor a radio broadcast on the series, "That Men May Live" in cooperation with the Council of Social Agencies on Saturday, March 29.

The program will be broadcast over station WBBM at 3:00 p.m.

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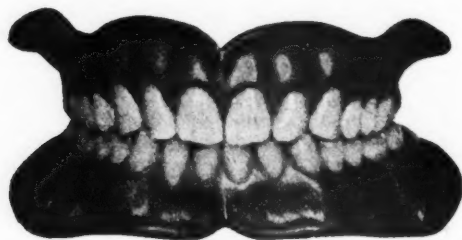
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